

The Newport Mercury

VOL. LXXXVIII

NEWPORT, R. I., SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 12, 1849.

{ NO. 4512.

THE MERCURY

Is published every Saturday morning, by
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TERMS—Two DOLLARS per annum, or \$1 75
if payment is made strictly in ADVANCE.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square
inserted three weeks for \$1, and 17 cents will be
charged for each subsequent insertion, with a
large deduction to those advertising by the year.
As the circulation of this paper is extensive,
business men, and others will find it to be a
medium of making the Mercury one of the
most valuable of presenting their advertisements
to the public. Those handed in, not marked
with the time they are to run, will be continued
at the option of the Publishers, until stopped by
request, and will be charged accordingly.
No paper discontinued (unless at the discretion
of the Proprietors) until arrears are paid.

Weekly Almanac.

1849.	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon sets	High water
12 SATURDAY,	4 56	7 10	11 39	even.
13 SUNDAY,	4 57	7 11	11 39	30
14 MONDAY,	4 58	7 12	0 18	1 15
15 TUESDAY,	4 57	7 13	0 55	2 02
16 WEDNESDAY,	4 56	7 14	1 38	2 51
17 THURSDAY,	4 55	7 15	2 43	3 40
18 FRIDAY,	4 55	7 16	2 33	4 31

Moon last qtr 15th day, 5th hour, 50m morn.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

Laws of the United States, PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION OF THE THIRTIETH CONGRESS.

[Public—No. 34.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the naval
service for the year ending the thirtieth of June,
one thousand eight hundred and fifty.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives
of the United States of America in Congress
assembled, That the following sums be, and they
are hereby, appropriated out of any money in the
treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the naval
service, for the year ending the thirtieth of
June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty:

For pay of commission, warrant, and petty officers
and seamen, including the engineer corps of
the navy, two million four hundred and sixty-two
thousand five hundred dollars:

For pay of superintendents, naval constructors,
and all the civil establishments at the several
yards and stations, seventy-three thousand nine
hundred and sixty dollars:

For provisions for commission, warrant, and
petty officers, and seamen, including engineers
and marines, attached to vessels for sea-service,
six hundred and eighty-five thousand two hundred
dollars:

For surgeon's necessities and appliances for
the sick and hurt of the navy, including marine
corps, thirty-eight thousand five hundred dollars:

For repair of vessels in ordinary, and for wear
and tear of vessels in commission, including fuel
for steamers, and the purchase of hemp, one million
four hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars:

For the construction at the national observatory
of a magnetic clock, under the superintendence
of Dr. Locke, and to pay him for the free use
by the United States of his invention of said
clock, and of all improvements that he may make
thereto, ten thousand dollars:

For paying the unsatisfied demands upon the
fund for continuing the survey of the coast on
the Gulf of Mexico, from Apalachicola bay to the
Mississippi, four thousand and seventy dollars,
to be taken out of the balance of the fund appropriated
for that purpose by act of the third of
March, eighteen hundred and forty-one, and
which has been carried to the credit of the sur-
plus fund:

For the survey of the reefs, shoals, keys, and
coasts of South Florida by the superintendent of
the "coast survey," and for which the Secretary
of the Navy is hereby authorized to provide the
 requisite officers, vessels, and crews to said "coast
survey," the sum of thirty thousand dollars.

For ordnance and ordnance stores, and small
arms, including incidental expenses, two hundred
and fifty-seven thousand dollars:

For nautical books, maps, charts, instruments,
and all other expenses of the hydrographical
office, fifty-eight thousand two hundred and sixty
dollars: *Provided*, That a competent officer of
the navy, not below the grade of lieutenant, be
charged with the duty of preparing the Nautical
Almanac for publication; and that the Secretary
of the Navy may, when in his opinion the interests
of navigation would be promoted thereby, cause
any nautical works that may from time to time be
published by the hydrographical office, to be sold
at cost, and the proceeds arising therefrom be
placed in the treasury of the United States:

For contingent expenses that may accrue for the
following purposes, viz: freight and transportation;
printing and stationery; advertising in news-
papers; books, maps, models, and drawings; pur-
chase and repair of fire-engines and machinery;
repair of and attending on steam-engines in yards;
purchase and maintenance of horses and oxen,
and driving teams; carts, timber wheels, and the
purchase and repair of workmen's tools; postage
of public letters; furniture for government houses,
fuel, oil, and candles for navy yards and shore-
stations; cleaning and clearing up yards; watch-
men and incidental labor, not chargeable by any
other appropriation; labor attending the delivery
of stores and supplies on foreign stations; wharf-
age, dockage, and rent; traveling expenses of
officers; funeral expenses; store and office rent;
stationary and fuel to navy agents and store-keepers;
flags, awnings, and packing-boxes; premiums
and other expenses of recruiting; apprehen-
ding deserters; per diem pay to persons at-
tending courts martial and courts of inquiry, or
other service authorized by law; pay to judge
advocates; pilotage and towage of vessels, and
assistance rendered to vessels in distress, five
hundred and eighty thousand dollars:

For support of the naval school at Annapolis,
Maryland, twenty-eight thousand two hundred
dollars:

For transportation of the United States mail
between New York and Liverpool; between New
York and New Orleans, Havana, and Chagres;
and between Panama and some point in the Terri-
tory of Oregon, eight hundred and seventy-four
thousand six hundred dollars:

For the purchase of the right to use A. D.
Bishop's patent portable boom derrick for all gov-
ernment purposes, ten thousand dollars: *Provided*,
That said Bishop shall, within fifteen days from
the passage of this act, notify the Secretary of
the Navy, in writing, of his acceptance of said
sum in full compensation for said patent-right, and
all improvements which he may hereafter make
upon the same, and to furnish full working plans

and explanations for the construction of said boom
derrick:

For testing the capacity and usefulness of the
electro magnetic power, as a mechanical agent for
the purposes of navigation and locomotion, and
the probable cost of using the same, according to
the invention of Professor Page, the sum of twenty-
thousand dollars, to be expended under the su-
pervision of the Secretary of the Navy, in making
a practical experiment of said invention, accord-
ing to the plan to be proposed and conducted by
Professor Page:

For the construction, extension, and completion
of the following objects, and for the current re-
pairs, at the several navy yards, viz:

AT PORTSMOUTH.
For completing powder magazine and smithery
I; for constructing commander's quarters, timber
shed number twenty-eight, storehouse number
thirty, dock-wall west of timber sheds; for pav-
ing timber shed number twenty-seven, wharf, and
filling in rear of number four; for pitch-house,
engine-house, and filling in low grounds, and for
repairs of all kinds, fifty-four thousand six hun-
dred and twenty dollars and fifty-three cents.

AT BOSTON.
Towards construction of sail-loft and cordage
store; for stone wall and filling in southwest of
ship-house II; for coal-house near blacksmith
shop, grading and paving avenue sixty-three; for
anchor buoys and water tank; and for repairs of
all kinds, one hundred and thirty-two thousand
two hundred and twenty-one dollars and fifty
cents.

AT NEW YORK.
For two officers' houses, cob dock, dredging
channels, filling in land purchased between navy
yard and hospital, fence on Flushing avenue, fill-
ing in timber pond, paving and gutters to ave-
nue, and for repairs of all kinds, ninety-five thou-
sand dollars.

AT PHILADELPHIA.
For two houses for officers; for foundation and
slip of ship-house G; extension of wharves num-
ber one, two, and three, to port warden's line;
for timber shed D; for raising smiths' shop and
for repairs of all kinds, seventy-six thousand and
twenty-seven dollars.

AT WASHINGTON.
For boiler and furnace for small steam hammer,
and boilers for steam-engines, numbers one and
three; for building stone wharf; for large slide
lathes, planing machines, shafting, drums, bor-
ing, slotting, and drilling machines, and small
lathes, and repairs of all kinds, forty-four thou-
sand five hundred and thirty dollars.

AT NORFOLK.
For slip number forty-eight; continuation of
quay walls, digging out timber dock, grading,
paving, gutters, filling low grounds, brick stable,
water cisterns, engine-house to smithery, coal
house, and repairs of all kinds, one hundred and
five thousand eight hundred and forty-four dol-
lars.

AT PENSACOLA.
For completing permanent wharf, smith and
machine shop, timber shed and mould loft, water
tank, lime-house, paint-shop, dredging machine,
and lighters, and yard boats; for brick kitchen to
officers' houses, (eleven,) six first class, and six
second class houses, and repairs of all kinds, two
hundred thousand and thirteen dollars and fifty-
five cents.

AT MEMPHIS.
For saw-mill, on wing of storehouse; to com-
plete building for officers, blacksmith's shop, and
joiner's shop; for fire-engines, excavation and em-
bankment, piling on river bank, wall to enclose
yard, guard-house, and enclosure to command-
ant's house, pavements, drains and gutters, and
repairs of all kinds, one hundred and thirty-six
thousand five hundred and fifty-four dollars.

AT SACKETT'S HARBOR.
For stables and fencing, and repairs of all kinds,
one thousand five hundred dollars.

For hospitals, viz:—
At Boston—for repairs to road, fences, wall,
white-washing, and general repairs, one thousand
five hundred dollars.

At New York—for completing small-pox build-
ing, finishing sewer, dead-house, grading, brick
barn, and stable, and general repairs, eleven thou-
sand and three hundred dollars.

At Washington—for general repairs, one hun-
dred and fifty dollars.

At Norfolk—for general repairs, one thousand
dollars.

At Pensacola—for repairs of hospital buildings,
medical officers' quarters, out buildings, fences,
and general repairs, one thousand seven hun-
dred and fifty dollars.

For magazines, viz:
At Boston, one hundred and fifty dollars;
At New York, two hundred dollars;

At Washington, one hundred and fifty dollars;
At Norfolk, one hundred and fifty dollars.

For stone and floating dry-docks, viz:
For completing the stone dry-dock building at
New York, four hundred and ninety thousand
dollars:

For the construction of the floating dry dock
to be built at Kittery, two hundred thousand dol-
lars:

For the construction of the floating dry dock
to be built at Philadelphia, two hundred thou-
sand dollars:

For the construction of the floating dry dock to
be built at Pensacola, two hundred and fifty thou-
sand dollars.

For improvements and superintendence at naval
depot near New Orleans, the sum of one thou-
sand and seven hundred and fifty dollars.

MARINE CORPS.

For pay of officers, non-commissioned officers,
musicians, privates, and servants, serving on
shore, subsistence of officers, and pay for un-
drawn clothing, two hundred and nine thousand
and twelve dollars: *Provided*, That the President
of the United States may substitute marines for
landsmen in the navy, as far as he may deem it
expedient to promote the efficiency of the service.
And that the officers of the marine corps affected
by the fourth section of the act of Congress, ap-
proved March 2, 1847, entitled "An act for the
increase of the marine corps of the United States,"
shall be provided for in the same manner that the
officers of the old army who received appoint-
ments in the additional regiments raised for the
war with Mexico were under the fourth section of
the act of Congress, approved July nineteen,
eighteen hundred and forty-eight, entitled "An
act supplemental to an act entitled 'An act provid-
ing for the prosecution of the existing war be-
tween the United States and the republic of Mex-
ico, and for other purposes.'"

For provisions for marines, serving on shore,
thirty thousand six hundred and seventy-four
dollars and eighty cents;

For clothing, forty-two thousand nine hundred
and forty-eight dollars.

For fuel, thirteen thousand one hundred and
fifty-eight dollars;

For military stores, repair of arms, pay of arm-
orers, accoutrements, ordnance stores, flags,
drums, and musical instruments, six thou-
sand dollars;

For transportation of officers and troops, and
expenses of recruiting, eight thousand dollars;

For repairs of barracks, and rent of temporary
barracks and offices for commanding officers, six
thousand dollars;

For contingencies, namely: freight, forage,
cartage, wharfage, compensation to judges advo-
cate per diem, for attending courts martial, courts

of inquiry, and for constant labor, house rent in
lieu of quarters, burial of deceased marines,
printing, stationery, forage, postage, pursuit of
deserters, candles, oil, straw, furniture, bed-sacks,
spades, axes, shovels, picks, carpenter's tools,
keeps of a horse for the messenger, pay of matron,
washwoman, and porter at the hospital head-
quarters, eighteen thousand one hundred and
eighty-four dollars;

To supply a deficiency in the appropriation of
the third of March, eighteen hundred and forty-
seven, for two buoy boats, one on the eastern end
of Tuckernuck shoal, and the other on the end
of Great or Sandy Rip shoal, two hundred and
fifty dollars and fifty-three cents;

For meteorological observations, to be con-
ducted under the direction of the Secretary of the
Navy, two thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Sec-
retary of the Navy be directed to detail three
suitable vessels of the navy in testing new routes
and perfecting the discoveries made by Lieuten-
ant Maury in the course of his investigations of
the winds and currents of the ocean, and to
cause the vessels of the navy to co-operate in
procuring materials for such investigations, in so
far as said co-operation may not be incompatible
with the public interests: *Provided*, That the
same can be accomplished without any additional
expense.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the Sec-
retary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and
directed, in conformity with the recommendation
contained in his annual report, to transfer to the
Navy Department such vessels now belong-
ing to the War Department as, in his judgment,
will promote the public interests.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That in lieu
of the pay allowed by law, a purser, when by
order of the Secretary of the Navy attached to
and doing duty at the naval station of California,
shall receive the same pay as if attached to a frigate
in commission for sea service: *Provided*, That
not more than one purser shall, at the same time,
be attached to the said station, on general or special
duty.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the reten-
tion of one dollar per month from the pay of the
musicians and privates of the marine corps, di-
rected by the act of second of March, eighteen
hundred and thirty-three, be extended, as in the
case of the musicians and privates of the army, to
the whole term of their enlistment.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the engi-
neers in the navy shall hereafter receive the fol-
lowing pay, viz:

Chief engineer on duty, first five years, fifteen
hundred dollars;

Chief engineers on duty, after five years, two
thousand dollars;

Chief engineers on leave, first five years, twelve
hundred dollars;

Chief engineers on leave, after five years, four-
teen hundred dollars;

First assistant engineers, on duty, one thousand
dollars;

First assistant engineers, on leave, eight hun-
dred and fifty dollars;

Second assistant engineers, on duty, eight hun-
dred dollars;

Second assistant engineers, on leave, six hun-
dred dollars;

Third assistant engineers, on duty, six hundred
dollars;

Third assistant engineers, on leave, four hun-
dred dollars.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the Sec-
retary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, author-
ized to modify the contract entered into by him with
E. K. Collins and his associates for the transpor-
tation of the mails between New York and Liver-
pool, under direction of the act of Congress ap-
proved March third, eighteen hundred and forty-
seven, as to postpone the commencement of the
mail service stipulated to be performed until the
first day of June, eighteen hundred and fifty,
without, in other respects, impairing the condition
or obligations of the said contract.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That, from and
after the passage of this act, all prize money,
arising from captures made by the vessels of the
navy of the United States, received by the mar-
shal who shall make sale of such prizes, shall,
within sixty days after such sale, deposit the net
proceeds, after paying all charges, as now pro-
vided by law, into the treasury of the United States;
and all money now in the hands of prize agents
shall also be deposited in the treasury, to be dis-
tributed as now provided by law; such part there-
of as may belong to the officers and crews of the
vessels of the Navy shall be paid to them under
the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, and
the law authorizing the appointment of prize a-
gents is hereby repealed.

Approved, March 3, 1849.

American Art-Union.

THE AMERICAN ART-UNION, in the City of New
York, was incorporated by the Legislature of the
State of New York for the promotion of the Fine
Arts in the United States. It is managed by gen-
tlemen who are chosen annually by the members,
and receive no compensation. To accomplish a
truly National object, uniting great public good
with private gratification at small individual ex-
pense, in a manner best suited to the situation &
institutions of our country, and the wants, habits
and tastes of our people, the Committee have
adopted the following PLAN:—

Every subscriber of five dollars is a member of
the Art-Union for the year, and is entitled to all
its privileges. The money thus obtained, (after
paying necessary expenses,) is applied,

First.—To the production of a large Original
Engraving from an American painting, together
with a set of outlines, or some other similar Work
of Art.

Of this Engraving every member receives a
copy for every five dollars paid by him.
Second.—To the purchase of Paintings and
Sculpture, Statuettes in bronze, and Medals, by
native or resident artists. These are publicly ex-
hibited at the Gallery of the Art-Union till the
annual meeting in December, when they are pub-
licly distributed among the members, each mem-
ber having one share for every five dollars paid
by him. Each member is thus certain of re-
ceiving in return at least the value of the five
dollars paid, and may, also, receive a painting or
other Work of Art of great value.

The business of the Institution out of the city
of New York is transacted by the HONORARY SEC-
RETARIES, who receive and remit subscriptions,
and deliver to the members in their vicinity, the
Reports, Engravings and Works of Art, after ex-
hibiting them a few days—subject to which right
they will be distributed.

For further information apply at No. 1
(Oak Row) to

CHAS. E. HAMMETT, JR.,
Honorary Secretary.

Newport, April 21, 1849.

DR. WILEY'S COUGH CANDY has been
long and favorably known as an invaluable
remedy for Coughs, Colds, and all diseases aris-
ing from these complaints.

Sold by R. J. TAYLOR.

SELECTED TALE.

The Newspaper.

The old farm-house wore a quiet, pleas-
ant look, as the setting sun gilded its small
windows, over which the luxuriant grape
vines were carefully trained. In the open
door sat the farmer, with a little red moroc-
co covered book in his hand, on which his
attention had been fixed for the last half-
hour. He was a man of method and order—
old Richard Heath—and aside from his
regular account books, which he kept with
the most scrupulous care, he also sat down
in this little book in the simplest manner
possible, all his expenses, (no very compli-
cated account, by the way,) and all he had
received during the year, "in the real met-
al," as he said "not by the way of trade."

This last account he had just reckoned
up, and the result was highly satisfactory,
if one might judge from the pleasant ex-
pression of his face as he turned to his wife
and addressed her by her pretty old fash-
ioned name.

"Millicent," said he, this has been a
lucky year. How little we thought when
we moved on to this place, twenty-five
years ago, that we should ever get five
hundred dollars a year out of the rocky
barren farm.

"It does pay for a good deal of hard
work," said she "to see how different things
look from what they did then."

"Now I'm going to figure up how much
we've spent," said Mr. Heath; "don't make
a noise with your knittin' needles, 'cause it
puts me out."

His wife laid down her knitting in perfect
good humor, and gazed out over the broad,
rich fields of waving grain which grew so
tall around the laden apple trees that they
looked like massive piles of foliage. Hear-
ing her name thus kindly spoken, led her
thoughts far back to the past; for after the
lapse of 25 years, the simple sound of the
name she bore in youth, means more to a
wife, than all the piling epithets of "dear,
love and darling," so lavishly offered in a
long past courtship. Very pleasant was
this retrospect to Millicent Heath. The
picture of the past had on it some rough
places, and some hard trials, but no domes-
tic strife or discontent marred its sunny
aspect. There were smiling faces on it—
happy children's faces without which no
life picture is beautiful. Soft blue eyes
shone with unclouded gladness, and way
hair floated carelessly over unwritten fore-
heads. She forgot for a moment how they
were changed, and almost fancied herself
again the young mother, and tiny hands
stole lovingly over her bosom, and young
heads nestled there as of old. The illusion
vanished quickly, and she sighed as she
thought of her youngest born, the reckless
boy, who had left her three years before,
for a home on the sea. Once only had tid-
ings reached her of the wanderer. The letter
spoke of hardships and home-sick-
ness, in that careless way that reached the
mother's heart more surely than repining
and complaint. To know that he suffer'd
with a strong heart, with unyielding resolu-
tion, not unmixed with pride.

"He will surely come back," murmured
the affectionate mother to herself; "and I
read the paper so carefully every week, that
if it said anything about the ship Alfred
sailed in, I should be sure to see it."

"Mrs. Heath," said her husband, inter-
rupting her meditation somewhat rudely,
"we've spent thirty dollars more than usual
this year; where can it have gone to?"

"The new harness," suggested Mrs.
Heath, "that don't come every year you
know."

"Well there are twenty dollars account-
ed for."

"We had the carriage fixed up when you
bought the harness," continued the wife.

"Well, that was eight dollars; that's
twenty-eight dollars we don't spend every
year—but the other two—where could they
have gone to?" Glancing his eye hastily
over the memorandum book, he continued,

"I'll tell you what it is, the newspaper
costs just two dollars, and we can do with-
out it. It isn't anything to eat, drink or
wear. I don't do anything with it, and you
only lay it away up chamber. It may as
well be left out as not, and I shall stop
my subscription right away."

"Oh," said the wife, "you don't know
how much I set by the newspaper. I al-
ways have a sort of glad feeling when I
see you take it out of your hat and lay it on
the mantle-piece, just as I do when some of
the children come home. And when I am
tired, I sit down with my knitting work, (I
can knit just as fast when I read,) and feel
so contented. I don't believe Queen Vic-
toria herself takes more solid comfort than
I do sitting at the east window on a sum-
mer afternoon reading my newspaper."

"But you'd be just as well off without
it," answered her husband, for want of
anything wiser to say.

"I never neglect anything else for read-
ing, do I?" asked Mrs. Heath, mildly.

"No, I don't know as you do," answered
the husband; "but it seems to me an extra,
like; I shall stop it; he added in a tone
that showed plainly enough that he wished
to stop the conversation, too.

"I shall take the paper," remarked his
wife, "if I have to go out washing to pay
for it."

This was not spoken angrily, but so firmly
that Mr. Heath noticed it, though by no
means remarkable for discernment in most
matters. It sounded so different from her

usual quiet 'as you think best,' that he
actually stopped a moment to consider
whether it was at all likely she would do as
she said. Mr. Heath was a kind husband as
that indefinite description is generally un-
derstood; that is he never beat his wife,
and always gave her enough to eat. More
than this he had a certain regard for her
happiness, which already made him feel half-
ashamed of his decision, but like many
other men who have more obstinacy than
wisdom, he could not bear to retract any-
thing, and above all to be convinced he was
wrong by a woman.

However, with a commendable wish to
remove the unhappiness he had caused, he
suggested that as the papers were carefully
filed, she could read them all over again,
and taking one week clear thro' the year—
they would just come out even, he con-
cluded, as if it were a singular fact that they
should do so.

Notwithstanding this admirable proposi-
tion, he still felt some uneasiness. It follow-
ed him as he walked up the pleasant lane
to the pasture, and it made him speak more
sharply than was his wont, if the cows stop-
ped while he was driving them home, to
crop the grass where it looked greenest
and sweetest on the sunny slope. It trou-
bled him till he heard his wife call him to
supper in such a cheerful tone that he con-
cluded she didn't care much about the news-
paper after all.

About a week after this, as Mr. Heath
was mowing one morning, he was surprised
to see his wife come out dressed as if for a
visit. "I am going," said she "to spend
the day with Mrs. Brown—I've left a plenty
for you to eat." And so saying she
walked rapidly on.

Mr. Heath thought about it just long
enough to say to himself, "she don't go a
visiting, to stay all day once a year hardly;
it's strange she should go in hay-time."

Very long the day seemed to him; to go
in for luncheon, dinner and supper, and
have nobody to speak to.

"I'm glad," he said to himself, as he
began to look down the road at sunset,
"Millicent don't go a visitin' all the time
as some women do—there, she is just
coming."

"How tired you look," said he, as she
came up; why didn't you speak about it,
and I'd have harnessed up and came after
you."

"I'm not very tired," she answered; but
her looks belied her; indeed, her husband
declared she looked tired like for a day or
two after.

What was his amazement to see her go
away the next Tuesday in the same manner
as before, without saying much about it be-
fore she started.

To his great dissatisfaction, every thing
seemed that day to partake of his wife's new
propensity for going away from home. "A
man don't want cold feed in hay-time,"
grumbled he, as he sat down alone to din-
ner. In the same grumbling mood he re-
counted the mishaps of the morning, which
seemed to have been much after the man-
ner set forth in a certain legend of old time
for he embellished his recital by allusion to

"The sheep's in the meadow,
The cow's in the corn."

adding that they wouldn't have been there
if Mrs. Heath had been at home, because
she'd have seen 'em before they got in and
hollered. She would have seen the oxen,
too, before they got across the river, and
saved him the trouble of getting them back.
But after tracing all these untoward events
to her absence, he said to himself consoli-
ngly, "I guess she went go any more, for
she always was a home body."

Mrs. Heath did go again, though, and
again, and the day she went for the fourth
time, her husband took council with him-
self as to what he should do to "stop this
gadding." Seated on the doorstep, in the
shade of the old trees, he spent an hour or
two in devising ways and measures. "Keep
her at home, I've read in the Bible," (old
Richard's Bible knowledge was somewhat
confused,

AN EXCURSION AMONG THE CHINESE.

The Rev. William Dean, Baptist Missionary to China, writes to the New York Recorder, from Shanghai, Oct. 23, 1848, as follows:—

Your letter of May 30th, came to me here last week; after I had returned from a trip into the country. I left here on Monday in a Chinese boat and in Chinese costume, and after a pleasant trip returned in safety, and with improved health, on the following Saturday. The weather was delightfully cool, the winds Northerly, the thermometer varying from 75 to 84 deg.—The country through the whole region is one extensive plain of rice and cotton fields, intersected by rivers and canals, and ornamented with cities, villages and farm-houses, and groves of shade trees, making the resting-places of the dead. These last are scattered promiscuously over the gardens and fields, the coffins on the surface of the ground, many covered over with only a mat or a thatch of straw, while the more wealthy cover the coffins of departed friends with a mound of earth, or a monument of brick, and plant around them the willow, the cedar and cypress trees. This gives to the picture an air of romance, and the traveller fancies himself in a fairy land, while viewing these subjects at a distance, but on closer inspection, the enchantment which distance lends to the view is exchanged for disgust at the filth of the streets, the stench from sewers and public receptacles of offal, and he pities the people who, though in nature's paradise, still live in domestic discomfort, and moral darkness. The rice fields, now covered with a luxuriant growth within one month of the harvest, are irrigated by means of the Chinese water wheel, which draws the water up from the rivers and canal, and these are turned sometimes by a single buffalo or bullock, and sometimes by men, and not unfrequently by women; and in some instances we saw women with small feet turning the water-wheel, which is done with the feet.

The same ground that is occupied by rice and cotton from May to October, is growing wheat, barley, beans, cabbage, &c., during the winter months. The succeeding crop is often sown before its predecessor is removed from the ground. The wheat here is poor. The Indian corn is found in small quantities, and used mostly while green, but we get a little corn coarsely ground by the mill, or the stones turned by the buffalo, which is used for hominy or Johnny cake, which is very acceptable to corn-eaters, but is not equal to the corn meal of America. The wheat is ground in the same way, and is coarse and dark-colored, but if used while fresh makes good bread. Cotton, one of the chief articles of export from this region, is this year, an unpromising crop. Instead of rising to the height of three or four feet as usual, the stalks this year, are not more than a foot and a half or two feet high, in consequence of the flooding of the country by the typhoon in July. The plants which produce the yellow and the white cotton are not distinguishable, and are often found growing promiscuously in the same field. The flowers are yellow, and each blossom, within two or three days after opening withers away; then forms the bud or oval pod an inch or two in diameter, containing the cotton. We saw the old men, women, and children, in the fields gathering the first ripening buds of cotton, while the opening flowers were seen on the branches around them. The process, from the cultivation of the fields to the weaving of the cloth, is done by hand, and the low price of the nankin or yellow cotton cloth here in market, shows the small returns for manual labor. We saw some fields of tobacco, orchards of mulberry trees, and the plant resembling the indigo, from which they extract a blue dye.

The way was lined with old temples mostly in a state of decay; here and there a small pagoda, but neither pagodas nor temples so high by far, nor in so good repair, as in Siam and Burmah. We saw, as we passed along, images mutilated and neglected, often exposed to the weather, and sometimes in a prostrate position; with here and there a mendicant priest of Buddha with the object of charity marked in large letters on his back, and with a small bamboo drum, walking the streets and receiving now and then, a few cash from the people. Idolatry in this region appears by no means to be in its glory, but apparently going to decay, not from any exterior influence, but from the indifference of the people and the want of some inherent and self-supporting principle. We passed several cities where the people, as usual, were busily engaged in getting gain, or in gambling and dissipation but we rarely saw one engaged in any religious act. All passed us by with no further notice than they are accustomed to bestow upon an ordinary Chinaman.

GOOD NEWS FOR WIVES.—The correspondent who keeps the *St. Louis Republican* "posted" in regard to the movements of the emigrants for California, now congregated on the frontiers of Missouri, thus writes from Independence under date of the 20th ultimo:—

"Among the number of men emigrating are many men of families. I have had occasion to converse with many of them, and can assure the wives and families of at least one-fourth that they will again return to enjoy the happiness thereby afforded previous to visiting California. Many have positively determined on such a course; others are wavering, endeavoring to dispose of their outfits. After getting thus far on their journey, they find out that at home they have a responsibility; some a wife and three interesting little children, and ranging from that number of responsibilities to 'nine,' they discover that, while it is their duty to endeavor by all honorable exertions to provide for and accumulate 'something' to start these 'dear ones' in life they are reckless in the discharge of that duty and hazarding much when they run the risks and uncertainties pertaining to a trip to California in order to accomplish such an end. Hence they deem it 'sensible' to return.

BY THE MAILS.

MORE GOLD.—Ship Sophia Walker, arrived at Boston, on Monday, in the short run of 644 days from Valparaiso, and 19 days from the Equator. She brings a large amount of gold dust, valued at from \$80,000 to \$90,000, of which \$40,000 is in charge of Capt. J. H. Spring, late of ship Huntress, of New York, sold at San Francisco, and is owned by Oliphant & Co., of that city. The remainder of the precious metal is consigned to Baltimore houses.

ARREST.—Officer Starkweather arrested yesterday afternoon, Wales D. Carleton, under the following circumstances: It appears that Carleton hired at Sacarapa, Me., on Friday of last week, of Mr. Edward Chapman, a horse and chaise, to return the same evening. Instead, however, of doing this, he took with him Mrs. Clara Allen and journeyed to this city, where he sold the horse, chaise and harness on Tuesday last. With the proceeds of this sale he purchased a little furniture, and rented rooms in Andover street, where he was found by the officer. Carleton has a wife living in Maine, and Mrs. Allen's husband is also living in the same State.—Carleton was committed to jail on the charge of horse stealing.—*Boston Adv.*

THE MEXICAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION.—The Panama correspondent of the New Orleans Delta, Mr. Freeman, in his last letter, says:—

"Col. Weller, and the commission, Major Emory, and the corps of Engineers, are all here awaiting transportation. If Col. Weller's commission should not be able to get on board the steamer California when she arrives, of which there is some doubt, our Government may be compelled to acknowledge to Mexico that she has failed to fulfill the stipulations of the treaty. In this event, the boundary line would not be run for the next ten years, or probably not until we have another fight for it. The Colonel, however, is making every exertion to reach his destination; but if any thing should occur to the California which shall prevent her from reaching here, his chance will be slim indeed."

THE GALE AND THE ACCIDENT.—We have ascertained that the extent of the injuries received at the Circus on Monday night, when the tent was blown down by a sudden and violent gust of wind, was the loss of the life of Mr. Wm. H. Crowell, and severe but not fatal injury to Geo. W. Ives, printer. Mr. Crowell was struck upon the left temple by the central pole, as it fell, which prostrated him and rendered him senseless, causing congestion of the brain. He lived not more than fifteen minutes.—Mr. Crowell has a wife and five children, and was an industrious man well known to many of our citizens, having formerly been a police officer. He was 43 years of age. The other person injured, Mr. Ives, was standing near Mr. C. at the time he was struck, and received a blow upon the head and shoulders, which doubled him over forwards and severely injured his spine.—His injuries are of such a nature, that he will not be likely to recover from them entirely.

We learn that the roof of Messrs. J. P. Milliner & Co.'s Steam Sawmill was blown off in the gale. The roof of a small house on Main street was also shattered by the wind, and part of it thrown into the street. *Rochester Dem., 2d.*

CAUGHT BETWEEN THE RAILS.—The cars from Boston, on Tuesday noon, were an hour and a half behind their usual time of arrival in this city. They were detained in Elliot, by the locomotive of the up freight train being thrown from the track by coming in contact with a loaded cart upon the road. We learn that a man in South Berwick attempted to drive across the road a load of manure, when it stuck between the rails. While in "this fix," he discovered the approaching train, and immediately detached his oxen and left the cart to its fate. It being on a down grade, the engineer was unable to check the locomotive, and coming in contact, took up the load of manure with the cow-poker, and carried it some half a mile or more, when it became entangled with the wheels of the locomotive, and threw it from the track. No person was injured, while the road and the locomotive were somewhat crippled by the adventure. *Portland Advertiser.*

SQUIRRELS REARED BY A CAT.—A short time since a son of Mr. Richard Parker of Boone county, Ky., found a nest of young squirrels, three in number, and on carrying them into the house, he placed them with a bevy of young kittens, and strange to tell, the mother cat adopted the little foundlings into her family, bestowing as much care and kindness upon them as upon her own offspring. The squirrels are now about a month old, and have become entirely domesticated, living upon the same pap and adopting the habits of their feline brothers and sisters.—*Indiana Whig.*

TEN HOUR LAW.—The law making ten hours a legal day's work, went into operation in this State on the 20th ult. The law applies to all kinds of labor except agricultural employment and monthly labor. The law also prohibits, under penalty, the employment, by any corporation, of any minor under 16 years of age, for more than ten hours in any one day.—*Augusta Age.*

SENTENCED.—Richard Dillingham, a quaker from Ohio, who was arrested in December last for having in his possession three slaves, whom he intended to carry to a free State, was convicted of the offence at Nashville, Tennessee, on the 12th ult., and sentenced to three years imprisonment in the penitentiary.

MRS. HOWARD, tried at Cincinnati for the murder of her husband's paramour, has been acquitted. When the verdict was rendered, the crowd in the Court loudly cheered.

THE "RESURRECTIONIST" EXCITEMENT IN ILLINOIS.—During the last week an account has been going the rounds of the press, of some summary and violent proceedings at St. Charles, Illinois, in consequence of a suspicion entertained that the body of a young lady recently deceased, had been taken from the grave for the purpose of dissection. The substance of the account was that the suspected violator of the grave, a Dr. Richards, and one of his pupils, had been shot, in the course of an attack on his premises, headed by the father and husband of the lady. The latest and fullest account we have seen is the following, given by the Chicago Democrat of April 27:—

A few evenings since, a gentleman arrived at Sycamore, and told the people there that some of Dr. Richards' students were stopping at a tavern some five miles back, and that from their conversation and from the tools in their carriage, he had no doubt they intended to rob some grave yard that night; that he supposed it was a Sycamore grave yard.

The inhabitants of Sycamore at once suspected that their designs were upon the grave of a stranger who recently died without even his name being known. About dusk they saw a wagon drive near the grave. A watch was kept up, and quite early in the evening the occupants of the wagon commenced their digging. Some of the people immediately proceeded to the grave yard and remonstrated until they went away.

During the evening there was a general discussion as to how Dr. Richards obtained dead bodies as he was known to have; and from the boldness of these students, there seems to be an impression that, as Dr. Richards had much practice in De Kalb county many of his bodies must have been obtained therefrom. All who had lost relatives were in a great state of alarm. Among them was a Mr. Kinyon, who had recently lost a wife, largely connected with the most respectable people in De Kalb county. She was the daughter of Mr. Churchill, who, as well as Mr. Kinyon, is among the most esteemed citizens of the county. Mr. Kinyon, early the next morning, proceeded to the grave-yard and found a comb which had been buried with his wife, about two rods from the grave. As may be supposed, the panic now became universal; and before the coffin was reached in digging the grave, a large number of people had assembled. The fears of her friends were realized; the body had been taken.

Immediately a committee was despatched to St. Charles with a search warrant. In searching Dr. Richards' premises, the body of a small boy was found, half cut up; and also the body of a lady who is generally believed to be Mrs. Kinyon. The skin had been stripped from the head and face, but hair was found which was recognized by her friends as hers. Just before her death her stomach had been blistered, and a blister was recognized on the stomach of this body.

The committee could come to no terms with Dr. Richards whereby they could recover the body. They considered his language insulting in the highest degree.—They report that he boasted that he and his students had been in the habit of robbing graves for years, and that the people had not the power to prevent it.

The Committee therefore returned and reported. The whole county of De Kalb was fired with indignation, and about four hundred able-bodied men rallied to St. Charles, a distance of about twenty miles with the determination to bring back the body of Mrs. Kinyon at all hazards. Upon their arrival they found that the body had been carried in the direction of Warrenville. Then ensued the scenes which have been described.

Our last news from St. Charles is, that the excitement had somewhat subsided, but that a large number of the most respectable citizens of De Kalb county were still at St. Charles, determined never to leave there until the body was found. Search is now made for it in the vicinity.

BONKER, the deputy postmaster at Weedsport, whose depredations upon the mails of that place we noticed a day or two since, was arrested yesterday at the house of his mother in this city, by Mr. Austin, U. S. deputy marshal for this district, and committed to jail to await an examination before Judge Conklin. He was found secreted under the floor of one of the rooms of the house, which had been removed for that purpose, and so carefully replaced that it is said even "Old Hays" himself never would have discovered his hiding place if he had not been betrayed by some one in the secret. He occupied a very respectable position in society and had the entire confidence of the community in which he resided.—*Auburn Adv., May 4.*

PORT OF NEW YORK.—It is well known that the port of New York stands unrivalled in its commerce, and in the number of its shipping, which always can be seen at the wharves and piers, loading and unloading their valuable cargoes. At the present moment, a large number of vessels are in the stream, waiting for a berth to haul into, so crowded are the slips with shipping of all sizes.

For the last week our bay, both upper and lower has presented a scene of great interest, the surface of the water being dotted with all kinds of craft, from a fishing smack up to a ship of sixteen hundred tons.

Since Friday last there have arrived at this port seventy-two ships, seventy-five barks, eighty-three brigs, and more than one hundred and fifty schooners—not including a numberless fleet of small craft. *N. Y. Com. Adv.*

"TROUBLED WITH RATS."—Brig F. P. Beck, at Pernambuco from New York, was for some time prevented from discharging her cargo, in consequence of her papers having been destroyed by rats. Most of our vessels keep their papers in tin cases to avoid such an event.

THE SHIP PACIFIC.—We mentioned on Saturday, that some difficulty had occurred between Capt. Tibbets, of this vessel, and his passengers, in consequence of which the captain had left her at Rio de Janeiro and returned to New York. In the Philadelphia North American of this morning we find the following account of the matter.

On arriving at Rio, according to the accounts which have reached us, the passengers, dissatisfied with their commander, entered complaint against him before the United States Consul, that they were unwilling to go to sea under him. The captain offered to make terms with them, but differing again on this head, he got the clearance papers, and telling the Consul that matters were settled and was about to leave.

The passengers thereupon informed the Consul, who desired the fort to fire upon the vessel if she attempted to leave. The next morning his papers were taken from him, and a written protest being signed by all the passengers against his further command, he was removed by the Consul, and a new commander appointed. The vessel was about to sail again under her new auspices for San Francisco.

We need not say that this statement of the difficulty, comes from one of the passengers, is founded on one-sided testimony, although the case is manifestly a singular one, requiring explanation.

The captain is half owner of the ship and consignments. The case will no doubt come before the legal tribunals for adjustment.—*N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

CASE IN THE CIRCUIT COURT.—The case now before the United States Circuit Court here is of a promiscuous nature, a most "mixed action," involving questions not only of law and of interest, but also of natural philosophy; the subtle question of "North and South" having also crept into the crevices of this cause.

The ship *Matha*, arrived here from Liverpool in November, 1847. When the hatches were opened her cargo was found damaged, and upon inspection by the port wardens, some of them attributed the damage to the dissolving of salt stowed in the "between decks," and leaking through the second deck upon the goods in the hold; and one of them charged the damage to a salt steam or vapor created in the hold by physical causes. On this difference of opinion grew this case.

The question of law is, whether taking salt in sacks upon the second deck of a ship which has a general cargo in the hold, is bad stowage, endangering the cargo, and whether the damage in this case did so arise. The chemical question is, whether salt, in sacks, shut up in the "between decks," will or can draw from the atmosphere moisture enough to cause it to melt and leak through the seams in quantities sufficiently large to do this great harm.—There is also another little side question in chemistry, which has grown up during the investigation, involving the theory of capillary attraction. This question grew from the inquiry whether the salt water would not rather run off through the scupper holes, than steal its way through narrow and badly caulked seams.

The merchants whose goods were injured live in Charleston, so that some fifteen merchants, with all their clans, stand up in support of the libellants, and the owner of the *Matha*, his forty New York and forty Boston witnesses defend the ship, and represent the North in this heterogeneous case.—*Charleston Mercury.*

A STRANGER TAKEN IN.—Captain Wiley arrested yesterday, Samuel F. Merritt, a negro, and John Kingley a white man, on a charge of robbing Platt Williams of nearly \$400. Williams is from Palmyra, Wayne Co., and came to New York, to embark for California; having selected his ship and paid his passage money, he took a stroll and fell in with the prisoners who took him to a den in Leonard street, where they have kept him constantly stupefied with drugged liquor for upwards of two weeks. His relatives becoming alarmed at not hearing from him in such a length of time, his brother came to the city, and after making inquiries, published a hand bill requesting information. Captain Wiley having seen the description in the hand bill, got on the track of Williams whom he found, and arrested the prisoners, who had contrived during the time which they had had him in their den to rob him of all the money he had, amounting to about \$400. They were locked up.

JENNY LIND'S MARRIAGE.—The announcement of the marriage of the Swedish nightingale in the ancient city of King Bladud is without foundation, according to the Philadelphia Bulletin. It says:—Unfortunately for the currency of the story, we have received a copy of the London Sun, of April 20th, which copies the Bath article in full, but throws a damper upon it by adding, "The above reads pleasantly enough, but it wants one essential, always deemed important in such delicate matters—there is not one word of truth in it. We suppose Bath remains where it stood yesterday—but Jenny Lind is still unmarried."

SWINE.—An immense number of swine have been brought to the Brighton market this spring. It is estimated that 30,000 have arrived there within the last six weeks. There were 5000 there on Tuesday. Several large droves arrived last evening from Ohio, having been on the road 60 days, having travelled over 600 miles, and were in a fine condition.—*Boston Transcript.*

ELOPED.—Capt. Taylor, formerly of the Twigg's Riflemen, Maryland regiment of Mexican volunteers, and Miss Augusta, daughter of Dr. Schwarze, a druggist of Washington city, have eloped and married upon a fortnight's acquaintance.

A SCREW LOOSE.—A western paper advertises Ephraim B. Screw, a horse thief, as having broken jail.

SHIP BUILDING.—We find some interesting facts on this subject in the Newburyport Herald:—

Maine is the greatest ship building State in the Union, and yet she has no advantages for the business, except the sea coast. She produces now little or nothing but the spars, for the great number of vessels she annually creates. It is a notable illustration of enterprise, this fact that Maine has become signalized in ship building, and is every year increasing greatly in the business, while she is compelled to draw the Oak which she uses from Virginia, and the Pine from Georgia and the Carolinas. We have heard it stated that at this moment the ship builders of Bath have a thousand men at work in Virginia, getting out Oak timber, and as many more in Georgia getting out Pine.

There were built in Maine in the year ending June 30, 1848, four hundred and twenty-eight ships, barques and brigs, in the aggregate, amounting to nearly 90,000 tons. Notwithstanding the immense amount of new tonnage which has been built in Maine and other States during the last two years, the master ship builders have made little or nothing, and some of them indeed, have lost heavily, the demand for labor having been so much greater than the supply, that the wages of the workmen have absorbed all the profits of the business.—The present season they have made their contracts, based on this high price of labor, and we learn that within a week or two such has been the influx of journeymen ship carpenters from Europe and from the British provinces, that wages have fallen from \$2 and \$2.50 a day to \$1 and \$1.25. This will enable the master ship builders this year to make up the losses of last year, and the year previous.

NATURAL CURIOSITY.—At a sugar place the other day we were shown an interesting fact. A bass-wood tree was cut down which had been entirely and deeply girdled for one or two years. Below the girdle it was entirely dead, while above, it had remained green and flourishing. The cause of this phenomenon was a mystery, till, removing the bark below the girdle, which was perhaps eighteen inches from the ground, it was found that shoots had been sent out from under the bark above the girdle, across that cut, and down between the dead bark and the tree, then dividing into a great number of branches, it extended into the ground. By this contrivance the tree, about eight inches through, had obtained its sap and prolonged its life.

Paley has no fact of greater interest than this as illustrating design in nature. That there was intelligence here somewhere, could not possibly be doubted. It could not be in the tree, though it almost seemed to be so. No human intellect had been there. The existence, presence, and skill, of a Supreme Designer were there beautifully demonstrated by this simple though remarkable fact in vegetable life. Girdling is always considered certain death to a tree, yet here that unseen Hand had sent down those little tendrils across the fatal wound to the source of life, and the flourishing tree, with outstretched arms, exulted in a Providence that man despises or forgets! *F. S. Republican.*

The Supreme Court at Rochester, N. Y., has decided that a man divorced from his wife, upon application of the latter charging him with adultery, is not liable under the statute against bigamy if he marries again. He is liable to punishment, however, under the act 2 Rev. Stat., sec. 47, and the last marriage being void in law, its issue will be illegitimate.

INGENIOUS.—E. H. Howard, late postmaster at Sheboygan, Wisconsin, has started for California, in a boat wagon of his own construction. The box of the wagon is a boat, set on steel springs, the whole of which is covered with oil cloth, making a very comfortable house. The establishment is so arranged that, upon reaching a river, the running gears of the wagon can be unshipped in a few minutes, and taken aboard the boat while crossing the stream. This is decidedly the best overland outfit we have noticed.

AN AUCTIONEER SHAVED.—During an auction sale of dry goods on Friday evening last, at the sales room No. 119, Market Street, a woman bid eight dollars on a crape shawl, and that being the highest offer it was knocked down to her. In the payment she gave the clerk what he supposed to be a \$50 note on the State Bank of this city, and he gave her the shawl and \$42 in money for it. Upon settling the accounts it was found that the bill was nothing more than a business card of T. R. Lafay, jeweller, "opposite the STATE BANK at NEWARK," the bills of which it resembles. The auctioneer advertises a reward of \$20 for information as to the person who palmed it upon him.—*Newark Daily Advertiser.*

THE GOLD STORIES.—The Nantucket Inquirer contradicts the story that the steward of the ship Wm. Penn, at Edgartown, brought home \$4000 worth of California gold dust. He brought very little, if any. The Sandwich Observer in like manner annihilates the report that Capt. Hall, of Barnstable, had accumulated \$35,000 at the gold mines. The latter report arose from the fact that a letter had been received from Capt. Hall, in California.

JAMES HOPE, one of the parties engaged in the late duel at Old Point Comfort, was dying, day before yesterday, and Midshipman Jones, the other party, (nephew of the late Commodore Barron) was recovering. Mr. Hope was shot with the same pistol that killed Commodore Decatur, in his duel with Commodore Barron.—*N. Y. Post, 2d.*

A tract of woodland in Rochester, New York, two miles long and about half a mile wide, was burnt over Wednesday. 300 cords of wood ready for market, and 4000 plank belonging to James Le-Baron were burnt.

THE QUAKERESSES.—We have heard it observed (says the Delaware County Republican) by persons who were present during the progress of the Huchman case, in Philadelphia, and by others who read the published reports of the trial, that the evidence given by the female portion of the witnesses was remarkable for its correctness and beauty. One of our Philadelphia contemporaries thus alludes to the subject.

"Being present in the court during the examination of these female witnesses, we were struck with admiration at the manner in which they testified. Their evidence was straight-forward, correct and most beautiful language—not a word was misplaced. They seemed to have a perfect idea of the logical value of every sentence and in propriety of manner and self-possession we have never seen male witnesses who excelled them. They were clear and precise in their statements, and sustained the long and able cross examinations of David Paul Brown with dignity and calmness."

"They seemed to have a perfect idea of the technical points which arose during the case; and when, after discussions between the counsel, the court intimated its opinions, they shaped their testimony in accordance with the decision, though at times the principles settled were rather abstruse. We do not think any lady witnesses, drawn from fashionable society, could have sustained the trying circumstances under which these Quakeresses were placed half so well. The letters which passed between some of them and the plaintiff were beautiful specimens of epistolary composition."

"There never has been a trial, without our knowledge, in which the witnesses were so far above the ordinary run of people in intelligence as in this case; and by far the most interesting, among the one hundred and fifty examined, were the female witnesses. Their whole examination shows the superiority of the manner in which the Quakers educate their women, ensuring to them intelligent minds, instead of trumpery accomplishments."

AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.—This body closed its session at Boston, on the 4th. Four hundred and fifty-two delegates were present. A report on adulterated drugs was read, from which we take the following item:—

The amount of drugs, medicines and chemical preparations imported into the city of New York during one year prior to the passage of the late law requiring them to be inspected, was upwards of one million and a half in estimated value, more than one-half of which were worthless, impure articles. Since the law has been in force, the inspector in New York has condemned 13,000 lbs of rhubarb, 2,500 lbs opium, 72 lbs jalap, 1,400 of gamboge, 1,400 lbs sena, 1,700 lbs gum myrrh, besides numerous other articles in large quantities."

A DESPERATE VILLAIN.—Between 12 and 1 o'clock last night, a fellow named James Clark volunteered to accompany Oliver Hooper, a sailor with whom he had formed a grog-shop acquaintance, to the vessel of the latter, lying at Commercial wharf. On arriving at the head of the wharf he suddenly made an attempt to knock Hooper down, and in a scuffle which ensued, succeeded in abstracting from his pocket a wallet containing \$15, when he ran down the wharf. An alarm was immediately raised and the watch made all search for the robber without success, but just as they were leaving, a splash was heard in the water, which proved to be the floundering of Mark, as he was soon discovered swimming with all his might toward a vessel some distance off. After some pretty skillful manœuvring by both watchmen and watermen, he was finally secured and lodged in jail. This morning he was brought up in the Police Court and held in the sum of \$2000 for trial.—*Boston Transcript.*

A DISTINGUISHED EXILE.—We see it stated that General Joseph Avezzana, Commander-in-Chief of the National Guard of Genoa, before and during the insurrection, has quitted that city since the capitulation, and embarked on board the American steamer Princeton for the United States.—The municipality of Genoa offered him the sum of 10,000 francs to provide for his subsistence during his exile; but the General, as disinterested as brave, refused it, and he takes leave of his country with pecuniary means hardly sufficient to take him to the hospitable shores of America.

A MONSTROUS CRIME.—In the Louisville Courier of the 4th instant is an advertisement offering a reward of \$200 for the apprehension of one A. J. Eatwood, who, on or about the 20th of April, by violence, committed an atrocious crime on the person of a young woman, recently married, who was unfortunately alone in her husband's house, in a lonely place on the road to Glasgow. Eatwood had been arrested but had escaped.

DROWNED.—The ship William Sprague, in going to sea, lost a man overboard.—Four men got into the boat to go to his assistance, and commenced cutting the ropes to let her down. The man in the stern succeeded in parting the rope first, which caused them all to fall into the water, and tore the stern of the boat out. By the time the four men were got on board the ship, the man whose rescue they were attempting had sunk.—*N. Y. Jour. of Com.*

THE PARRICIDE AT LISLE.—The Birmingham Iris says that the boy Haughtaling, who chopped off his father's head with an axe, while he lay drunk in a furrow of a field he was ploughing has been discharged from legal custody, on the ground of extreme youth (8 years), and supposed moral incompetency to commit the crime of murder.

CONJUGAL.—A woman named Anna, whose husband had been sent to the Illinois penitentiary, committed a small theft for the purpose of joining him, and with her child of nine or ten months old, was sent to the same prison.

NEWPORT MERCURY,
NEWPORT.

SATURDAY MORN., MAY 12, 1849.

With deep regret, we have to announce the death of the Hon. DUTEE J. PEARCE, of this town, which took place on Wednesday morning last, after a distressing illness of about ten days, from Erysipelas. The death of Mr. Pearce was an event as unexpected as it was mournful, as he appeared to possess a strong constitution and seemed to bid fair for a long life.

We had intended to give a biographical sketch of the deceased, but we find ourselves anticipated by an excellent article from the daily News, of Thursday, which we cannot do better than transfer to our columns:—

"Mr. Pearce was born on the Island of Providence, on the 3d of April, 1789, and was therefore sixty years of age last month. At an early period he entered Brown University, from which he graduated honorably, and immediately commenced the study of law. He began his practice in this town soon after his admission to the Bar, where he continued to reside to the time of his death.

He became interested in politics early in life, and in 1819 was elected Attorney General of Rhode Island, to which office he was annually chosen until 1825, when he was succeeded by the Hon. Albert C. Greene. On the 30th of August, 1824, he received his Commission as District Attorney of the United States for Rhode Island District, the duties of which office he discharged until the 8th of December, 1825, when he resigned his commission. At the August election, 1825, he was the Republican candidate for Congress against the late Judge Durfee; there was no election at that time, but at the second trial, on the 29th of November following, he was elected. He continued to be elected to the same office until 1837, when he was defeated by the Hon. Robert B. Cranston. In 1824, Mr. Pearce was chosen a member from this town, to the Convention to frame a written Constitution for this State.

Mr. Pearce was a good lawyer, ever assiduous and earnest for the interests of his clients, and faithful in the discharge of his duty before a Jury. In general, his arguments were able and ingenious, and he possessed a happy faculty of making the most out of all the points of a case. He had a remarkable memory, and retained almost all that he ever heard.

He possessed a kind heart, although his manners were such as to lead many, who did not know him intimately, to suppose that there was a want of polish in his feelings. Such, however, was not the case.—He had a strong interest in all the passing events of the day, and the merit of his disposition led him to be joyous at all times, and to infuse life and spirit into every circle where he moved. He was purely democratic in his feelings, as every act of his fully evinced. He possessed great confidence in himself, and the embarrassing points of a case seldom perplexed him as far as the ordinary observer could detect; often has the Court room reverberated with a hearty laugh which was produced by his fun loving propensity.

Of course, like all decided politicians, and men of his peculiarities, he had his violent enemies, and bitter opponents; but he certainly was not a man of bitter prejudices, or a malignant heart.

As a husband and father, he was affectionate and kind; and in the domestic circle his death has caused a fearful void, which a widow's desolation, and children's irreparable loss, alone can feel.

Mr. Pearce's health has not been good during the last winter, but still, his spirits were as buoyant as ever; a week ago last Saturday he was more seriously affected, and was confined to his house from that time. His disease was Erysipelas, and it attacked him violently from the first; his friends indulged the hope that his constitution was sufficiently strong to resist the attacks of this malignant disorder,—but it was otherwise ordered, and he has passed from the turmoil and conflicts of earth. It seems but yesterday that his loud, merry laugh was heard in our midst, and that his voice was echoed in the Court room. But it is over now, and affords another fearful admonition of the uncertainty of all things human. He rests from his labors, and sleeps with the countless dead. Prejudice will now be disarmed, and political animosity can rest its warfare. Whatever may have been the dislike of some for the man, we always esteemed him as a friend. He had a strong Rhode Island feeling, and while in Congress exerted all his efforts in behalf of his native State. He was a public spirited man, and his death will be regretted by all, even those who were the most strongly opposed to him in life."

PROVIDENCE.—At the municipal election in Providence on Wednesday, Thomas M. Burgess, the regular Whig candidate, was chosen Mayor by a large majority.

SOLON W. BUSH, of this town, a recent graduate of the Cambridge Divinity School, is to be ordained Pastor of the Unitarian Society in Burlington, Vt. (late O. W. B. Peabody's) on Wednesday next.

MRS. COOMBS ROBBED.—The fair bride of Gen. Leslie Coombs was robbed of her gold watch and chain and some money, on the 22d inst. on board the Ohio steamer Messenger, as they were on their way home.

HEAVY DAMAGES.—A Mrs. Simpson, at Louisville, Ky., has sued a Mr. R. Price for a breach of the tender vow. The damages are laid at \$30,000.

By Telegraph, to the Boston Traveller.
TERRIBLE RIOT IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 11, 12, M.

A terrible riot occurred last night at the Opera House, on the re-appearance of Mr. Macready.

The Police took possession of the house at an early hour, a disturbance being anticipated. The mob collected in great numbers outside; it is calculated that 20,000 spectators were assembled.

The mob attempted to break down the doors and windows of the Opera House.—The Police at first ejected water upon them but without arresting their riotous proceedings.

A company of horsemen were soon upon the spot; but were driven back, with stones, by the mob.

Companies of Infantry arrived and were received with stones and other missiles.

A portion of the Regiment under Colonel Durgea, with a portion of the Light Artillery, were on the field.

The Recorder read the Riot Act.

The mob, however, continued to pelt the soldiers, and several were badly wounded and carried off.

Orders were given to fire. Most of the guns were loaded with blank cartridges, but there were some balls.

One or two were killed and several wounded.

The rioters not dispersing, the 23d, 3d and 4th regiments were fired, by which some 10 or 15 persons were either killed or fell mortally wounded; and besides these, 20 or 30 others were slightly wounded.

Among the killed were one or two women.

The theatre was on fire several times; but was put out. The military kept possession of the field all night.

The steamer HIBERNIA has arrived at Halifax. The news is one week later from Europe, but had not been received at Boston, up to 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

FIRE.—The Pawtucket Gazette says:—on Wednesday the 2d ult., between one and two o'clock in the afternoon, the large brick building on the Massachusetts side of the river, known as the Pawtucket Bank Building, was discovered to be on fire.—The fire took in a front room in the third story, directly over the one occupied by the Pawtucket Bank, both of which were considerably injured. The building was probably damaged to the amount of \$500.

It was insured at the Bristol County Mutual Fire Insurance Office. The part of the building where the fire originated was occupied by Mr. Jesse Cudworth, [formerly of this place,] as a boarding house, who lost about \$100 in furniture. Some of his boarders lost all their clothing except what they had on. It is not known how the fire took.

MESMERISM.—The London correspondent of the N. Y. Com. Advertiser states that a case of mesmerism has been published in this month's number of a quarterly journal called the Zoist, which has resulted in the restoration to sight of a person who had been blind 26 years. The patient was a poor woman 45 years of age, and the mesmeriser was the wife of one who is "among the very highest in virtue, talent and rank in our country." The correspondent says, that whatever may be thought of the details, "they are altogether unquestionable, as far as veracity is concerned."

The committee appointed to make an estimate of the property of this State reported that they hoped to be able to make a final report at the June session. The property of this State, estimating farming lands, &c., at two-thirds their value, will reach about sixty-five millions of dollars.

Alexander Jones, convicted in New York of arson, has been sentenced to be hanged on the same day with Wood, the murderer of his wife.

At Auburn, New York, James Freeman has been sent to the county jail for thirty days, for annoying and insulting female German immigrants in the railroad cars.

GERMAN BOOK-MAKING.—According to a moderate calculation, ten millions of volumes are printed every year in Germany. There are upwards of a thousand German authors' names in the semi-annual catalogue of the Leipzig book-fair. It is computed that the number of authors now living in Germany who have published one or more books, exceeds fifty thousand.

ALEXANDER RAMSAY, the new Governor of Minnesota, was, fifteen years ago, a journeyman cabinet-maker; he then attended a manual labor school, afterwards studied law, subsequently became a member of Congress, and now is Governor of Minnesota.

QUEER SPECULATION.—John Johnson, grave digger, in a communication published in the Troy Budget, in reply to a charge of having pried open the coffin of Hall, the lately executed murderer, for the purpose of exhibiting it at a shilling a sight, admits that he did show the body to a few people, but says that he "did not receive three dollars, put it altogether."

ACCIDENT AMONG THE ALPS.—On the 31st March, as several conveyances in which were sixty-four persons, thirty of whom were Swiss soldiers returning from service in the army of the Pope, were crossing Mount St. Bernard, they were precipitated into a deep ravine. Twenty-four men and thirty horses were killed.

JOB PRINTING.
In its various branches,
Executed with new and fashionable
type, and on the most reasonable
terms, at the MERCURY OFFICE, No. 123
Thames street.

Bank Stock for Sale.
15 SHARES in the Capital Stock of the
Marine Bank, New Bedford. Also 5
Shares in the capital Stock of the Bank of Rhode
Island, Newport. Enquire of
PETER P. REMINGTON.
Newport, April 28, 1849.

Exchange Coffee House,
—KNOWN AS—
"McGill & Fearing's Exchange
Hotel."
CONGRESS SQUARE, BOSTON.
THIS well-known establishment, situated in the
immediate vicinity of the Banks and Insurance
Offices, furnishes every comfort and convenience
to travellers at the moderate charge of \$1.25 per
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FOR SALE.
A FIRST RATE BUGGY, nearly new, is of-
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BRIGHTON MARKET, Thursday, May 10.

At market during the week, 400 Beef Cattle,
19 pairs Working Oxen, 48 Cows and Calves, 700
Sheep and 4700 Swine.

PRICES.
Beef Cattle.—Extra \$7.00; First quality \$6.75;
second \$6.50; third \$6.25.

Working Oxen.—Sales at \$95, \$100, \$110, \$115.
Cows & Calves.—\$22, \$27, \$31, and \$40.

Sheep.—\$3.50, \$4, \$4.50, and \$5.

Swine.—4 and 5; at retail 5 and 6; large hogs
4.

MARRIAGES.

In this town on the 3d, by the Rev. Mr. Smith,
Mr. RICHARD H. FREEDBORN to Miss MARIA C.
NORTON, all of this place.

In this town, on Tuesday evening last, by the
Rev. Mr. Bradley, Mr. BENJAMIN M. HAZARD,
of Narragansett, to ANN MARIA, second daughter
of the late Matthew Pullen, of this place.

At Brooklyn, on Sunday last, Lieut. M. C.
MARIN, U. S. N., to Miss REBECCA, eldest daughter
of Augustus Thorndike, Esq., of this town.

DEATHS.

In this town, on Wednesday last, after a short
illness, Hon. DUTEE J. PEARCE, in the 61st year
of his age.

In this town, on Thursday afternoon last,
after a long illness, CHARLES GYLES, in the
70th year of his age, for many years Cashier of
the Merchants Bank. We deeply regret to an-
nounce the decease of this worthy man; he was
formerly for several years the Town Clerk of this
town, the duties of which he filled with honor
and usefulness.

Funeral to-morrow afternoon, immediately after
Divine Service, which relations and friends
are invited to attend.

In Portsmouth, May 7th, Mrs. ELIZABETH FISH,
widow of John Fish, aged about 70 years.

In Providence on Monday last, Mrs. ABY R.
GARDNER, in the 28th year of her age, wife of
the late Daniel K. Gardner.

In Providence, on Tuesday last, SARAH THER-
SA, wife of Albert C. Greene, and daughter of
Stephen Thomas, Esq., of Portsmouth, aged 25
years.

In New London, Conn., Mrs. — OXX, widow
of the late Samuel H. OXX, of this town, aged
about 65 years.

MERCURY
MARINE LIST.

PORT OF NEWPORT.

ARRIVED.

SATURDAY, May 5.

Ship Wataga, Thorne, fm New Orleans for
Liverpool. Rudder head carried away.

Brig Ormus, Smith, fm Providence for New
Bedford; Charles Thomas, Bray, fm Philadelphia
for Boston; J. Nickerson, Nickerson, fm Balti-
more for Boston.

Sch'r's Splendid, Hooper, fm East Machias for
Hartford; E. Wright, Wright, fm Rappahannock
for Bath; Liberty, Waite, fm Virginia for Wis-
consinet.

Sloop Charles, Rhodes, fm Providence for N.
York.

SUNDAY, May 6.

Sch'r's Lucinda, Whitmore, fm Machias for New
London; Roscoe, Marshall, fm Bangor for New
York; Lucy & Nancy, Adams, fm Wilmington for
Boston; Capins, Merryman, fm Orland for New
York; Jane & Eliza, Boardman, fm Passamaquoddy
for Newcastle; Queen, Nickerson, fm Danvers.

TUESDAY, May 8.

Sch'r's Hope, Allen, fm Fredericksburg for Bos-
ton; Robert K. Smith, Robinson, fm Philadel-
phia for Nantucket.

WEDNESDAY, May 9.

Sch'r's Sarah Gardner, Gardner, fm Virginia for
Thomson; Samuel A. Appleton, Appleton, fm
New York for Boston; Lydia Catherine, Avis, fm
Virginia for Thomson.

MARINE MEMORANDA.

Sloop Annawan, Willis, c'd at Mobile the 28th
for Jersey City.

Passed, March 17th, off Cape Horn, ship Mar-
tha, Gifford, of this port, bound E.

Sch'r's E. C. Horton, Gandy, c'd at Philadel-
phia the 7th for this port.

At a meeting of the Bar of the county of
Newport, held Thursday May 10th, Hon.
Henry V. Cranston was chosen Chairman,
and C. G. Perry, Esq. Secretary. (The
following Resolutions were unanimously
passed:—

1. Resolved, That we have received with deep
regret the intelligence of the decease of the Hon.
Duttee J. Pearce, long and honorably distin-
guished as a member of the bar, and in various
high public stations.

2. Resolved, That it is due to our own feelings
towards one with whom our private relations
were so intimate and friendly, and who in the
course of a long life, received so much of the
public confidence, to put on record an expression
of our regard and respect for his memory and an
respectful appreciation of those qualities in his
character, which justly gave him distinction and
influence in the community.

3. Resolved, That we respectfully tender to the
family of the deceased our sympathy in their sad
bereavement, and that with their permission, we
will as a body join in the funeral ceremonies.

4. Resolved, That a copy of these Resolutions
be forwarded to the widow and family of the de-
ceased.

H. V. CRANSTON, Chairman.
C. G. PERRY, Secretary.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

NEWPORT & PROVIDENCE.

THE steamer PERRY,
Capt. Woolsey, will com-
mence her trips between
Newport & Providence, on
MONDAY next, March 26th; leaving Newport,
daily (Sundays excepted) at 8 A.M. Returning
will leave Providence at 3 P.M.

FARE 50 CENTS.
Freight taken at reduced rates.
March 24, 1849.—1f.

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"SOW THAT YOU MAY REAP."

EVERY ARRIVAL

OF THE

'RIENZI'

BRINGS SOMETHING NEW.

—MORE FRESH AND CHEAP—

GROCERIES,

Just received at the EMPORIUM.

All of which will be sold, of course, low.

Please call and see.

WILLIAM NEWTON,

Nos. 98 & 100 Thames St.

May 12.]

TO LET

and possession given immediately.

THE HOUSE in Division street,

recently occupied by John Price.

For terms &c. inquire of

JAMES PRICE.

Newport, May 12.—1f.

BONNETS! Bonnets!

A new and beautiful assortment

of STRAW BONNETS,

for sale cheap at No.

261 Thames street,

by A. SHERMAN.

Newport, May 12.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

JUST received and for sale at the Variety Store,

corner of Thames & Frank streets, the greatest

variety of Fancy Goods, Toys, New York Con-
fectionary, Preserves, &c., &c., ever offered in this
City, Town or Village, and at such prices, as will
not fail to suit the most economical, by

MAY 12.] STACY.

BIRD CAGES! BIRD CAGES!!

A Good assortment, very cheap, just received,

and for sale at the Confectionary, Fancy
Goods, Toy & Variety Store, corner of Thames
& Frank streets, by

STACY.

May 12.]

DOLLS & DOLLS' HEADS.

A Great assortment of wax, kid and Wooden

Dolls, and Heads, for sale very cheap, at the
variety store of

STACY.

May 12.]

ALBANY ALE.

NEW GOODS.

SANTUEL BARKER,
163 THAMES ST.

OFFERS for sale his Spring supply of Fresh FISH and Family GROCERIES, just received, and selected by himself in New York, on the best possible terms; he invites the attention of his customers and all others in want of good articles, to call on him at his store, where he has a large stock of goods, and will sell every article at as small advance as possible to live by; every article is warranted to answer the recommendation.

Newport, April 21—3w.

GLASS! GLASS!!

5 HUNDRED Boxes of French and American window and picture GLASS, double and single thickness, sizes from 6 by 8 to 18 by 24 inches. It being the greatest selection and quantity ever introduced in this town, is now offered for sale at 20 per cent less than any other store in town, by the box or single panes. Also, all kinds of PAINTS, OILS, PUT ASHES, &c., usually kept in a Paint store, at No. 29 Spring street.

E. J. READ.

Hard and Soft Soap, Mould and Dye Candles, &c., of equal quality to any made in this State or elsewhere.

Store keepers furnished at the lowest prices, and sent to them free of expense.

SILAS WARD.

Newport, Dec. 23, 1848.—1f.

Marine and Fire Insurance.

The American Insurance Company, Providence, R. I., continue to insure against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE, on Cotton, Woolen and other Manufactures, Buildings, and Merchandise, and also against MARINE RISKS on favor able terms. The capital stock

\$150,000

ALL PAID IN, AND WELL INVESTED.

DIRECTORS ELECTED JUNE 9, 1847. William Rhodes, Robert R. Stafford, Amos D. Smith, Resolved Waterman, Shubael Hutchins, Ebenezer Kelly, Nathaniel Bishop, George S. Rathbone, Caleb Harris, T. D. Bowen, Walker Humphrey, Allen O. Peck, and Samuel B. Tobey.

Persons wishing for Insurance are requested to direct their applications, (which should be accompanied with a particular description of the property,) per mail, to the President or Secretary of the Company, and the same will meet with prompt attention.

Applications for Insurance may be made in Newport to GEORGE BOWEN, Agent.

WALKER HUMPHREY, Secretary,
American Insurance Co.,
Office, June 9, 1847.

Corbett's Unrivalled

—COMPOUND SYRUP OF—
SARSAPARILLA.

THE subscribers having purchased of Dr. Corbett, of Shaker Village, Canterbury, N. H., the exclusive right for the sale of this invaluable preparation, now offer the same to the public under the amplest testimonials as to its signal and efficacious qualities. It stands unrivalled in cures of most inveterate cases of Scrofula, and all diseases of the Blood.

It also by its powerful alterative qualities, securely and permanently effects a full restoration of health in cases of Chronic Inflammation of the Digestive Organs, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Jaundice, Weakness and Soreness of the Stomach, Salt Rheum, all Cutaneous Eruptions, Erysipelas, &c., &c.

The fact is well established by medical writers, that Phthisis, Pulmonary or Consumption, a disease most fatal in this country, most generally originates in a scrofulous state of the system. Diseases of the Liver and Affections of the Biliary Secretions often originate with persons of Scrofulous taint. But before such diseases can be mitigated or arrested, this Scrofulous Diathesis must be removed. This the present preparation is warranted effectually to do.

The formula was laid before the New Hampshire Medical Society, and was there approved. And the celebrated Dr. Twichell, of Keene, N. H., who has personally tested its virtues, and approves and prescribes this medicine in his general practice, pronounces it.

THE BEST PREPARATION OF SARSAPARILLA EVER KNOWN.

It is not the design or purpose of the Originator or the Proprietors of this medicine to attempt to bring it into notice or repute by publishing accounts of extraordinary cures it has effected, or the great relief and benefit which hundreds and thousands have realized from its use.

Well it is known that the public are satisfied with flaming advertisements, and extravagant and even false statements of the wonderful effects of certain medicinal preparations. But the proprietors rely upon the

MERITS OF THIS MEDICINE ALONE

to bring it into general use.

"The Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla, as prepared by Dr. Corbett, of the Shaker Society, Canterbury, N. H., the committee have carefully examined. It comes sustained by the names of the most distinguished physicians in the country, and from a knowledge of its component parts, the committee cannot but express their full belief as to its efficacious qualities. The ingredients entering into its composition are of such a highly useful and alternative quality, that the committee willingly pronounce it the best preparation of Sarsaparilla Syrup yet known; and as such, think it deserving of a Diploma." (Signed by)

JONAS W. WHESTER, M. D., Professor of Chemistry in Harvard College.

MARTIN GAY, M. D., Chemist, Boston.

Its virtues have been tested through a process of years in every form of Scrofulous Affections, &c. And it is designed as a permanent, substantial and Standard Medicine, and may always be depended upon by the Medical Faculty and all others, to be just what it purports to be.

The form of this preparation, its component parts, &c., have been placed with the most distinguished physicians of the country, among whom, in Boston, are

Dr. J. C. Warren, Dr. J. M. Warren, Dr. Geo. Hayward, Dr. Edward Reynolds, Jr., Dr. John Jeffers, Dr. J. V. C. Smith, Dr. Abner of the Orthopedic Institute, and others, several of whom have given their names as writers in favor of this medicine. And others.

Under a full conviction of the virtues of this medicine, without accumulating facts as to the same, the Proprietors, with all confidence, now place it before the public as a preparation not equalled by any other yet discovered.

For sale by the Proprietors in any quantity
EDWARD BRINLEY & CO.,
No. 3 and 4, South side Faneuil Hall, Boston,
and their authorized Agents.
Sole Agent for Newport, R. R. HAZARD.

Now we are Ready.



TO SUPPLY OUR OLD friends and patrons and the public generally, with new BOOTS, SHOES & GAITERS, of every kind and quality. Having now on hand the largest stock of Boots and Shoes ever brought to Newport—most of which were manufactured expressly for my trade, from the very best of material, therefore I can warrant every article.

As to prices they are much less than last season, particularly MEN'S BOOTS and LADIES' GAITERS. I have a good article of Ladies' Gaiters, which I sell for \$1 1/2 each, and some as low as 92 cents. Parents buying shoes for their children for Spring wear, should certainly call before buying elsewhere, for we have an unusual kind of plain and fancy shoes, which will be afforded very cheap for CASH. In fact every kind of Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, and Children's Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, may be had very cheap at No. 173 Thames st., corner of Market square, of

A Rare opportunity. A beautiful Country Seat for sale on Rhode Island.

THE undersigned offers for sale her present well known residence in Middletown, situated on the Main road, one mile, from the State House in Newport. It contains about 30 acres of excellent land, under the best cultivation. The Mansion House, in perfect order, and most conveniently constructed, contains 3 stories, and is finished in modern style and in a very superior manner. There is also on the premises a suitable barn, crib, carriage house, and other out buildings appropriate to the establishment, and suited to a gentleman's residence. The walls of the farm are in good order, and the orchard is supplied with a variety of valuable fruit trees. Many ornamental trees also surround the House. There is a beautiful garden on the estate, which is well arranged, furnishing every kind of flowers, shrub &c., &c.

The House is located at a pleasant distance from the road, and commands one of the finest views of the Ocean, Bay, surrounding Islands and adjacent scenery, that can be found on Rhode Island. Being sufficiently near Newport for all convenient purposes, it is also quiet and retired. It offers a rare opportunity for those who are now visiting Newport, to purchase a very valuable residence. For further particulars, apply to the undersigned on the premises, or to AUGUSTUS BUSH, Broad street.

LYDIA COLLINS.

August 12, 1848

The House is located at a pleasant distance from the road, and commands one of the finest views of the Ocean, Bay, surrounding Islands and adjacent scenery, that can be found on Rhode Island. Being sufficiently near Newport for all convenient purposes, it is also quiet and retired. It offers a rare opportunity for those who are now visiting Newport, to purchase a very valuable residence. For further particulars, apply to the undersigned on the premises, or to AUGUSTUS BUSH, Broad street.

LYDIA COLLINS.

August 12, 1848

The nimble ninpence beats the slow shilling.

"A PENNY SAVED IS A PENNY EARNED."

IT HAVING made arrangements which have materially lessened our expenses in procuring papers from New York and Boston, we now offer the FLAG OF OUR UNION, for 4 cents per copy. Boston Museum, 5 cents; Ned Bua Lion 5 cts; New York Daily Herald, 2 cts. Other papers in proportion, at Goff's Book store, and Newspaper Depot, 169 Thames street, next north of River's Confectionery.

April 21.

REMOVAL,

SIMON MOFFITT having removed his depot to SHEPARD STREET, about 8 rods South east from his former location, keeps constantly a variety of Window Frames & Sashes,—glazed and unglazed; Blinds and Doors,—of various sizes. He also manufactures Lock Sashes, of a superior kind, for strength and durability.

Having fitted up his shop in first rate order, he is able to turn out large or small JOBS with neatness and dispatch, and on the most reasonable terms. All those in want of such work, are respectfully invited to call and see for themselves.

N. B.—Building and Repairing particularly attended to.

Newport, Oct. 1, 1848.—1f.

THE BEST

And Cheapest Family Medicine in the World!

DR. ROBERTS'

Compound Sarsaparilla Pills,

An Alterative, Tonic, Diuretic, and mild Cathartic.

Price 31 1/2 cents per box, containing 50 Pills.

The great superiority of "Roberts' Compound Sarsaparilla Pills," over all other preparations of Sarsaparilla and Pills, is their concentrated form, and being combined with other vegetable extracts, render them the most purifying of all medicines.

The peculiar virtues of the Sarsaparilla root have for a long time attracted the attention of the medical profession and the public, and great interest has been directed to the developments of its medicinal properties: various Syrups, Tinctures, and Decoctions have been prepared from it, all of which have been found to contain little or none of the valuable properties of the root.

Medical men are aware how slightly the root yields its virtues by maceration in water, and the impossibility of retaining it when prepared in Alcohol. Hence the great value of the solid extract of which these Pills are prepared. One box of the Compound of Sarsaparilla Pills contains more of the Sarsaparilla than is contained in two bottles of the Syrup usually sold.

The proprietor experimented for several years to obtain from the root a solid extract, which should possess all its valuable properties in their most concentrated form, which he combined into the form of Pills, and has used them in his practice with the most astonishing success, and, at the suggestion of many friends, he now offers them to the public at a price which makes them the cheapest medicine in the world, with full assurance that they will be found to be the best medicine prepared.

The Compound Sarsaparilla Pills are used for the permanent cure of those diseases which arise from an impure state of the blood and morbid secretions of the Liver and Spleen, viz: Erysipelas, Scrofula or King's Evil, Ulcers, Scald Head, Obsolete Cutaneous Eruptions, Itch, Rheumatism, Swellings, Jointed Affections, Pains of the Bones and Joints, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Asthma, Diarrhoea, and Dysentery, Coughs, Colds, Inflammation of the Lungs, Influenza, Indigestion, Headache, Jaundice, Gravel, Nervous Debility, Female Complaints, Bilious Disorders, and Diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, and whenever medicine is required to purify and invigorate the system.

They are a purely vegetable compound, and may be used by persons of all ages. They are pleasant to the palate, and produce no nausea, uneasiness or griping in their operation. Hundreds of certificates could be given of persons who have used them with the greatest benefit. Purchasers will be particularly to ask for "Roberts' Compound Sarsaparilla Pills," and observe that the wrapper on each box has a facsimile of the signature of DR. ROBERTS, M. D. No travelling agents appointed.

All applications for Agencies, and letters on the subject of the Medicine, must be addressed (post paid) to C. F. FAY, New York City, General Agent for the United States, British and West India Provinces.

R. J. TAYLOR, and C. C. HAZARD, Agents Newport, R. I. Aug. 31.

One of the most learned and intelligent physicians in the country, considers it a "composition of rare excellence for the cure of that formidable disease, Consumption."

THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF MEDICAL SCIENCE

States that "the prevailing Asthma of this inclement climate has yielded with surprising rapidity to Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and we cannot too strongly recommend this skillful preparation to the Profession and public generally."

If there is any value in the judgement of the wise, here is a remedy on which the public can depend. Price 75 cents per bottle.

Prepared by J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass., and sold by Druggists everywhere.

For sale in Newport, by Dr. R. R. Hazard and R. J. Taylor.

Feb. 24, 1849.

Gentlemen's Hats and Caps, for SPRING, 1849.

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the public in general, that he has just received his Spring assortment of HATS and CAPS, from New York and Boston, which for beauty of style and finish, cannot be surpassed if equalled, in this town or State. Also, children's Caps of more than twenty different patterns, all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

JACOB WEAVER,
Late PARKER & WEAVER.
PS—Hats and Caps made to order.
Newport, April 7.—3m.

GENTLEMEN'S HATS.

SPRING STYLE, 1849

WM. H. BEEBE & CO., HATTERS, No. 158 W BROADWAY, NEW YORK, and 138 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, would respectfully invite the attention of the public and the Trade to the fact that they are now selling their Spring style of Gentlemen's Hats to customers from every section of the country, and the extraordinary celebrity which their Hats have obtained, they think, warrants them in saying that they are positively unequalled in superiority of style, excellence of material, workmanship and durability, by any others on the continent or perhaps in the world. The fact that they are constantly supplying the most Fashionable Hatters, throughout the United States, with it of our manufacture, and the universal encomiums bestowed upon them by the public press wherever they are known, would seem to justify us in placing their merits in a conspicuous manner before the public throughout the length and breadth of the land.

Our manufacturing facilities are now so extensive and complete, that we are enabled to supply orders to an unlimited extent, and we fully believe that the Trade would find their advantage in purchasing of us exclusively their Fine Hats, as they would thereby secure a uniformity in their quality and appearance which could not fail to increase their sales very considerably. The various quality of our Mole-skin Hats at wholesale, range in price from \$30 to \$45 per dozen; and our Beaver and Nutria Hats bear about the same price. An extensive assortment of Gent's, Youth's and Children's caps of cloth and velvet, with children's Beavers and Castor, Chapaux and Casquettes of our own manufacture and of the latest importations from Paris, assist in completing the variety of our stock. Also, Summer Hats, of Panama, Straw and Leghorn, for Gent's and Youth, with infant's and children's straw goods in the greatest variety.

Orders for Goods of any description in our line will be put up with the utmost despatch, at moderate prices, and on accommodating terms.

WM. H. BEEBE & CO., Hatters, at 158 Broadway, N. Y., & 138 Chestnut st. Phil. N. B.—Gentlemen residing at a distance, and wishing for a FINE HAT, or our RETAIL QUALITY, are respectfully informed that by remitting us the price, \$5, by mail, accompanied by a measure of the length and width of their hats, taken in inches and fractions, on the inside of the crown and nearest the brim, (which will give both the size and the shape of their heads) they can have one forwarded to their address, warranted to fit.

April 7. WM. H. BEEBE & CO.

Smoke House.

THE Subscribers have in the rear of their Store, No. 100 Thames street, a large and commodious Brick Smoke House. Persons wishing to have their Hams smoked in good style, will please send them to JOHN W. DAVIS & SON.

Newport, Nov. 18.

FOR SALE,

ALL the LAMP late belonging to Nathan Stone, situated near the Wind Mills, containing about 23 acres. Those wishing to purchase will call at No. 10 Market square.

GILBERT STANTON, Assignee.

JOSEPH STANTON,

Newport, April 7, 1849.—1f.

HOSIERY and GLOVES.

Linen Hdkfs., Woolen, Worsted, Linen & Cotton

TABLE COVERS.

For sale at J. H. HAMMETT'S.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

For the Cure of COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, CROUP, ASTHMA, WHOOPING-COUGH AND CONSUMPTION.

This valuable preparation is now acknowledged to be the only known and certain remedy for pulmonary complaints. Physicians before whom it has been placed, have bestowed on the Cherry Pectoral their unequalled praise as an article of rare excellence, and one on which dependence can be placed in cases of affections of the lungs.

Read the following testimony and judge carefully from it—it is from men of known respectability, not from persons of whom you have never before heard.

DR. J. V. SMITH,
Surgeon of the Port of Boston.

Says—"It gives me pleasure to speak with approbation of such a medicine as is here offered to the public. If any preparation can subdue disease of the lungs, Pectoral can do it."

FROM THE LONDON LANCET.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is one of the most truly valuable preparations that has fallen under our notice. After a careful examination, we do not hesitate to say we have a large appreciation of its merits and the fullest confidence in its usefulness for coughs and lung complaints.

PROF. CLEVELAND,
Of Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me.,

Writes—"I have witnessed the effects of your Cherry Pectoral in my own family and that of my friends, and it gives me satisfaction to state in its favor that no medicine I have ever known has proved so eminently successful in curing diseases of the throat and lungs."

DR. PERKINS,
President of the Vermont Med. College.

One of the most learned and intelligent physicians in the country, considers it a "composition of rare excellence for the cure of that formidable disease, Consumption."

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For sale in Newport, by Dr. R. R. Hazard and R. J. Taylor.

Feb. 24, 1849.

BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS.

CHILDREN'S SHOES, &c.

THE subscriber, grateful for past favors, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has received his Spring supply, consisting of—Men's calf, goat and seal Boots, Buskins and Slippers, of the latest styles; Misses Shoes, of every description; Boys Boots & Shoes; Children's fancy Shoes &c. Also Gent's Gaiters. These goods have been carefully selected, and are offered at prices to suit the most economical, at the old stand, nearly opposite the Post Office, by

JOHN N. POTTER.
Newport, March 24, 1849.—6m.

CLOTHING.

New Fashionable Styles for Spring.

DEBBOON CLOTHING STORE

Next North of the Custom House.

WE HAVE just completed manufacturing of Ready made Clothing offered to the public. Our stock is large and our goods all fresh and new, having been selected from the best Foreign and Home fabrics, at the LOWEST PRICES, which enables us to offer clothing at almost HALF THE USUAL COST. If those who are in want of Clothing will look through our stock, they will find

SPLENDID BARGAINS

In addition to the above large stock of Clothing, we have purchased in Boston, this week a very large assortment of Furnishing Goods, of every description, usually kept in a Clothing Store.

These goods shall be sold low for cash. Coats of a hundred kinds we have.

Such ones we know would suit you well; The most fastidious have bought.

And paid them high and so they ought. We have on hand upward of 1000 pair of pants.

Of Doe Skins, Broadcloth and cassimere, More kinds than we can tell you here.

There's not a form however poor, To which they can't impart a cure.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.

Such as Round Jackets, Sack Jackets, Sacks, Tunicks, small frocks, fancy caps, children's belts.

TRUNKS, VALISES & CARPET BAGS.

An unusual large assortment bought in New York and Boston, which shall be sold at lower prices than ever offered.

HATS AND CAPS.

We have just received our spring styles of Hats and Caps of the latest patterns and made to our order and adapted in shapes and prices to the wishes of the purchaser and his pocket.

"Easy lies the head that wears the crown."

The most anxious and disturbed brain will be restored to perfect calmness by wearing one of our New York Hats.

[Mch. 17.]

TO LET,

And immediate possession given.

THE lower part of the Gam mell House, situated on Spring street. For further information apply to

P. P. REMINGTON.

March 3, 1849.

Seasonable Dry Goods.

JAMES H. READ,

29 & 31 Cheapside, Providence, R.I.

IS weekly receiving from New York package sales, and other sources, a large assortment of fresh goods, among which is a large supply of English, French, German & American BROAD-CLOTHS, DOE SKINS and CASSIMERES; a large assortment of the newest styles of fancy Cassimeres, fancy silk and satin Vestings, Cravats, Cashmerettes, Marine Cassimeres, Tweeds, French Linens, white & fancy colored Drills, Gros de Pile, and all kinds of Summer stuffs. Also, every description of Tailor's trimmings; all of which are offered at terms not less favorable than those of any market.

Providence, April 20, 1849.—3w.

TO LET

THE two-story house at the corner of Spring and John street, lately occupied by Christopher J. Bliven.

Also the first two-story House above on John street. Both houses are nearly new and in good order, if sold the terms will be made easy to the purchaser. Apply to

J. M. HAMMETT,

At the "Long Room," 133 Thames st

March 18, 1849.—1f

GLOVES & HOSE.

THE subscribers offer to the attention of their customers the following variety of seasonable articles in the above line, many of them different from the old style, and all at very moderate prices, viz:—

Ladies Cashmere Gloves; Fleecy Silk do; Beaver do; Beaver riding do; Ladies' black Vicuña Hose; Worsted do; thick brown cotton do; Gentlemen's Wool Gloves for driving; do Beaver do; Gentlemen's White Cashmere gloves, stout and warm; Fleecy cotton do; black, white, and col'd Kid Gloves.

IT their stock of Alexander's and Cheilley's Kid Gloves is also unusually complete.

F. LAWTON & BROS.

Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines.

WHICH he recommends with the greatest confidence, being fully persuaded from past experience, that they will give very general, if not universal satisfaction and he assures the public, that they need not fear either to use or recommend them, as they are perfectly safe, and will in an eminent degree, perform all that is stated in the directions accompanying each article—they consist of—

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT for coughs, colds, consumption, asthma, bronchitis, croup, &c.

JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE, a pleasant and valuable worm medicine.

JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM, for Summer complaints or diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera morbus, cramps, cholice, and derangement generally of the stomach and bowels.

JAYNE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS for liver complaints, jaundice, dyspepsia &c.

JAYNE'S ALTERNATIVE, for King's evil white swellings, ulcers, scrofulous-cancerous and indolent tumors, goitre &c. The various diseases of the skin and all others originating from an impure state of the blood.

JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC, for promoting the growth of the hair, giving it a rich glossy appearance and removing scurf and dandruff.

JAYNE'S HAIR DYE, for changing the hair from any other color to a beautiful Auburn or perfect jet black, without staining the skin.

At wholesale and retail, by R. R. HAZARD, Agent for Newport, July 6.—1y.]

near the Court House

near the Court House

THE "CENTROPOLITAN."

William Newton's SPACIOUS GROCERY ESTABLISHMENT.

Old stand, (formerly 150) No. 98 and 100 Thames street, new number, opposite Ham-mond's Block.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AN EXTENSIVE STOCK OF—

Choice Teas, Foreign Fruit, Wines, Segars and Groceries.